

RIPPLEY'S

Three Whitewash Recipes, and Directions for Applying Washes and Operating Whitewash Machines.

Those who wish to use a wash that will not rub off will find the following recipes good. They have been in use by the United States Government.

No. 1. EVER-STICK RECIPE. Slake in boiling water one-half bushel of lime, keeping it just fairly covered with water during the process. Strain it to remove the sediment that will fall to the bottom, and add to it a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled in water to a thin paste; one-half pound powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix the different ingredients thoroughly and let the mixture stand for several days. When ready to use, apply it hot. If a less quantity is desired, use the same proportions.

No. 2. COLORED WHITEWASH RECIPE. A good whitewash for use upon outside work may be prepared as follows: Slake in boiling water one-half bushel of lime, and strain as before. Add to this two pounds of sulphate of zinc, and one pound of salt dissolved in water. If any color but white is desired, add about three pounds of the desired coloring matter, such as painters use in preparing their paints. Yellow ochre will make a beautiful cream color, and browns, reds and various shades of green are equally easily obtained.

(The coloring matter used for whitewash should be dry; colors mixed in oil can not be used. The quantity of color needed would have to be ascertained by trial. The wash will have a much deeper, darker shade than when dry; so that to find out just what the color is, it is necessary to allow a little of it to dry.)

No. 3. COMBINATION RECIPE. Another excellent wash, lasting almost as well as ordinary paint, may be prepared for outside work as follows: Slake in boiling water one-half bushel of lime. Strain so as to remove all sediment. Add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one pound of common salt, and one-half pound of whiting thoroughly dissolved. Mix to a proper consistency with skimmed milk, and apply hot. If white is not desired, add enough coloring matter to produce the desired shade.

COLD WATER PAINTS.—Be sure to mix and strain thoroughly, same as you do whitewash, and machine will apply any mineral or cold water paints that can be formed into a spray.

INSTRUCTIONS; HOW TO OPERATE MACHINE.

Should Plunger Valve be dry.

soak with water before using machine.

Have the lime thoroughly slaked; then strain the wash according to directions above. Strain the wash thoroughly through our special strainer before putting it in the machine, so as to prevent nozzle from clogging. To whitewash or paint properly, have a good pressure on pump. Don't expect the whitewash to look white before it is dry. Don't spray too much in one place, as it will cause the paint or whitewash to run. Move the nozzle from right to left and from left to right without stopping. Don't forget the proper routine in painting a ceiling with a machine, is always to step backwards, playing on work from right to left and from left to right. Don't condemn the machine before you have given it a proper trial. Don't mix the solution too thick, so it will not spray, or too thin, so that it is like water, so that it will cover more, as it will not adhere properly. In case nozzle clogs, remove screw cap on end of same and dislodge sediment. If machine then fails to spray take pump out of machine and see that the strainer on bottom of same is free from sediment. If valves should get out of order remove plunger and unscrew brass cylinder, which will allow you to get at valves.

Our machine is so simple that we very seldom receive complaint. Don't put the machine away in a dirty condition; it takes but a few minutes with a bucket of water to clean machine. Pump water through the machine and hose; then wash the outer parts of the machine; oil plunger and valves before you put machine away, to leave it in proper condition, ready for use at any future time. Don't forget that each machine is properly tested before it leaves our factory, and is therefore guaranteed to apply any material that can be formed into a spray.

How to Prevent. Window Glass and other parts that you do not want whitewashed should be covered over, with heavy paper or old sacking, then you will do a neat job.

CAUTION. We advise wash to be thoroughly strained before you put it in Machine, so as to prevent the nozzle from clogging. The more pressure you have in Sprayer the better it will apply whitewash. If you only have a small amount of whitewashing to do, mix the wash in proportion to the above recipes.

If the work is stopped for any length of time, clear water must be forced through pump, hose and nozzle to clear it and prevent the solidifying of the whitewash.

The spray nozzle should not be nearer than a foot or farther than two feet from the work.

When the wash is too hot it has a tendency to soften the hose. We cannot recommend too strongly the selection of fresh lime, the fresher the lime the less necessity for the use of hot water.

REPAIRS: B B Valves, Leather Plunger and Washer, 45c, postage paid. 1-2 in. Hose, 10c ft. Strainer, Galv. 35c, Brass 90c. Nozzle, 85c, postage paid. 4-ft. Iron Rod, 40c; 6-ft., 50c; 8-ft. 60c; fitted with Stop-cock, 40c extra; fitted with Leakless Shutoff Cock, 85c extra.

Mail Orders for
Repairs Direct to—

RIPPLEY MFG. CO.,

GRAFTON, ILL.

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These are the three recipes which will be found in the following pages. They are given in the form of recipes, and are intended to be used as such. They are not intended to be used as a guide to the operation of the machines, but as a guide to the preparation of the washes. The first recipe is for a wash which will be found in the following pages. The second recipe is for a wash which will be found in the following pages. The third recipe is for a wash which will be found in the following pages.

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